

Newsdealers Restive Under Hearst's Lash

Long Island Venders Are Aroused by Appeals of Their Patriotic Customers

Williamson Doing A Record Business

People Flock to Buy Papers at Stand Protected by Court Order

Long Island newsdealers, who have been waiting since August 27 for the Publishers' Association to declare where it stands in the matter of serving them when they refuse to handle Hearst papers, are becoming restive—so restive that leaders of the dealers say they doubt if they will be able to restrain action much beyond the present week, unless in the meantime the publishers accede to their wishes or at least give them a hearing.

The demand of the Long Island dealers is that they be not cut off from their supplies of other New York papers because their customers insist on the elimination of Hearst publications. No question of price is involved, the dealers being willing to pay any price the publishers may ask.

Position Outlined
Their position was outlined in this letter:

"Lawrence, L. I. Aug. 27, 1918."

"The Publishers' Association, World Building, New York City.
Gentlemen: At a meeting of the governors of the Long Island Newsdealers' Association held this morning in the Standard Hotel, Jamaica, Long Island, we were appointed a committee to place before the Publishers' Association the attitude of the public on Long Island in relation to the Hearst publications."

"The Long Island public considers itself 100 per cent American, and it has continuously called upon the newsdealers to discontinue handling Hearst publications. The sale of the same has dwindled constantly, until now we find them not only a detriment, but such a loss to our business that we, as loyal citizens, should not handle them."

"The public is becoming so aggressive that the dealers are forced to listen to its insistent demands and discontinue the handling of these papers."

"The newsdealers find that they cannot refuse to listen to the public any longer, and that they have continued to handle the Hearst publications too long, if anything, for their own welfare, and that now that action is forced that the publishers will understand their situation and continue to deal with them in the same friendly manner as before. We ask in behalf of the Long Island newsdealers that you continue to supply them with all publications that the public desires to read."

"We expect your approval and would ask that you send us a letter at once accordingly."

"Yours truly,
J. HIRSCH, President."

Responsibility Dodged

The only response they have had to this to date is an acknowledgment that it had been received and a promise that the matter would be considered. Whether this promise has been kept none of the dealers is in a position to state. Calls on individual publishers, they say, have produced nothing but evasive declarations and hints that in another month everything may be adjusted.

Incidentally, they say, each publisher declares his love for the newsdealers and his sympathy for them, but places the responsibility for the situation on the dealers. "It is," say the dealers, "the old story of the good man with the wicked partners, who would do right if only his partners would permit him to do so."

The position of the Long Island newsdealers is not made any more comfortable by the fact that their customers, whose opposition to Hearst has forced their action, and who usually agreed to an armistice pending negotiations with the publishers, are once more aggressively demanding that something be done. The more radical among these insist that the dealers force action at once.

The dealers claim that if John Williamson, of Brooklyn, can run a 100 per cent American newsstand there is nothing to prevent Long Islanders from doing the same thing.

Hearst Agents Worried

Williamson, despite the efforts of Hearst's allies among the publishers to choke off his supply of papers, continues to get sufficient to supply his trade, which increases in volume daily. This ability to get papers continues to be a great source of worry to the Hearst crowd. Williamson yesterday identified to less than eight Hearst employees hovering about his stand. Representatives of four other publishers were also on the ground. Neither group made any open attack on Williamson or his business.

"As this thing stands," declared Williamson yesterday, "I am getting more business than I could handle in ordinary times. Not only do people come here for papers and magazines from a distance, but I am in receipt of dozens of requests to deliver papers at their homes. With these requests come offers of funds to assist in buying an auto and other equipment. These money offers I have declined and advised all who have money they wish to contribute to the cause to put it into the defense fund which Lemuel Ely Quigg, is handling at his office, 32 Liberty Street."

Williamson's injunction case, which was docketed for a hearing in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, has been postponed to next Wednesday at the request of the corporation counsel's office.

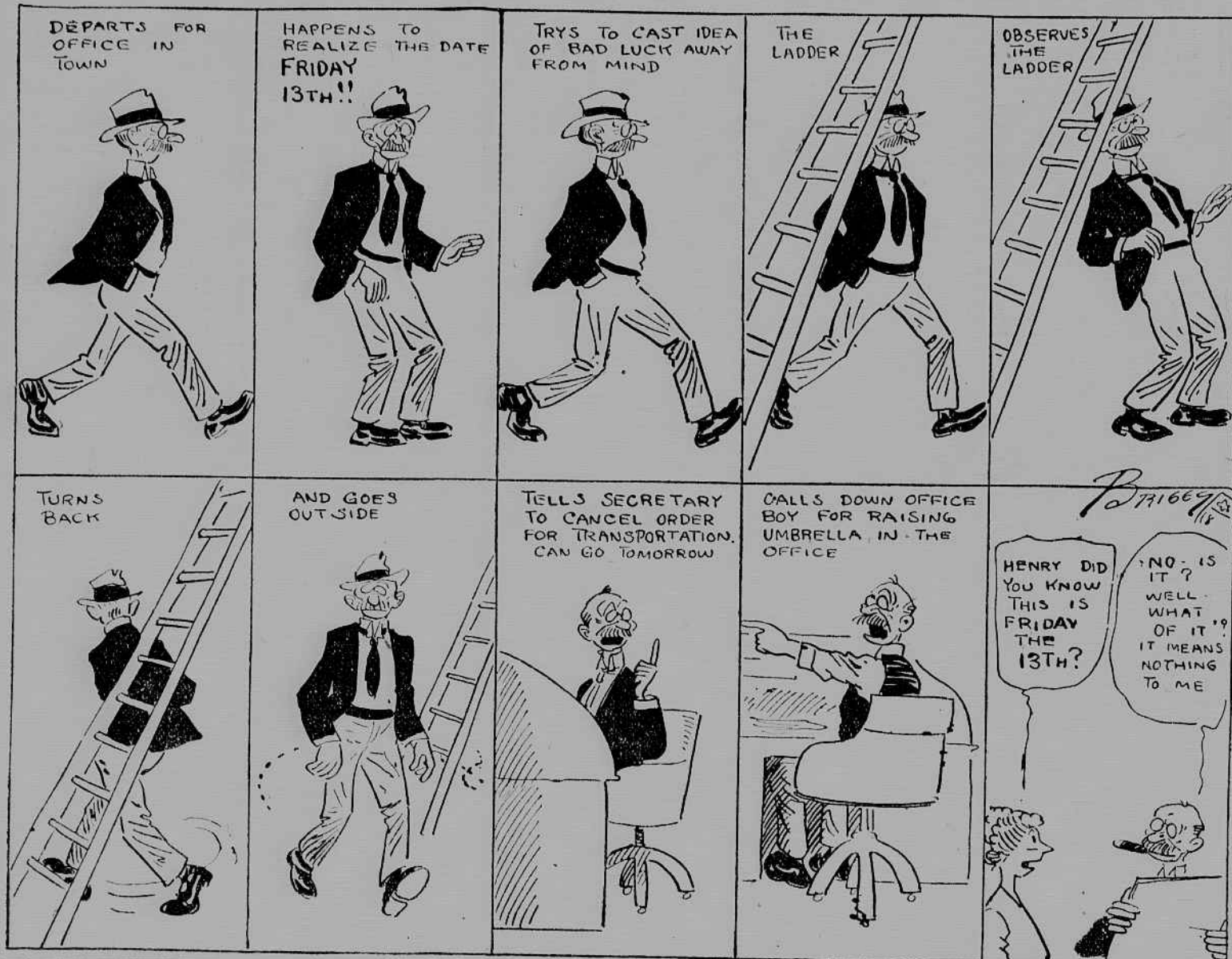
Henry P. Davison Makes

Second Trip to War Zone

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Henry P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross War Council, has left for Europe. In making this announcement today the council said the purpose of Mr. Davison's second trip to the war zone this year is to confer with those in charge of the field of Red Cross activity in the Allied countries, so that no step may be overlooked in endeavoring to meet the increasing requirements of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Movie of a Superstitious Man

By BRIGGS



The Tribune's Position

IN THE course of a campaign against seditious and disloyal publications, undertaken at the urgent request of the government, The Tribune exposed the disloyalism of the Hearst newspapers in a series of articles entitled "Coiled in the Flag—Hears-s-s-t."

WHILE The Tribune was engaged in this work the newsdealers of Greater New York declared war on the Hearst newspapers, for economic and patriotic reasons. All the members of the New York Publishers' Association, except The Tribune, resolved to treat this action on the part of the newsdealers as an illegal boycott and agreed to support Hearst by refusing to sell their papers to any dealer who stopped buying the Hearst papers. This was to say that a newsdealer who for any reason refused to handle Hearst's American or Journal, or who reduced his daily orders for them, could buy no other morning or evening newspaper. The Publishers' Association was afraid that if the newsdealers could overthrow the influence of Hearst they would be strong enough to demand a general reduction in the price of papers.

IN VIEW of its fight against the Hearst newspapers, which had led to their being denounced by the National Security League and barred from many communities for patriotic reasons, The Tribune could not stand with Hearst commercially. The Tribune, therefore, acting alone, announced that it would sell to all newsdealers alike, without discrimination, whether they handled Hearst newspapers or not.

THEREUPON the Publishers' Association, representing (besides the Hearst newspapers) The World, The Times, The Sun, The Herald, the Staats-Zeitung, The Evening Sun, The Evening World, The Evening Telegram, The Mail, The Globe and The Post, decreed that the circulation of The Tribune should be restrained. It notified the American News Company not to deliver The Tribune to anti-Hearst newsdealers. The American News Company is a monopoly and absolutely controls the distribution of morning newspapers in New York. Acting on orders from the Publishers' Association, it refused to deliver The Tribune to newsdealers who either cancelled or reduced their orders for the Hearst newspapers.

AT THIS point The Tribune was expected to choose between sacrificing its anti-Hearst policy or losing control of its circulation. The Tribune chose instead to fight it out. The first step was to meet the newsdealers' economic problem by reducing the price of papers from \$1.40 to \$1.20 per hundred. When this was announced the American News Company refused to deliver The Tribune at all to any newsdealer, except at the old price of \$1.40 per hundred. Having attempted by its monopolistic power to dictate to whom The Tribune should be sold, this organization proposed now to say at what price it should be sold.

THE TRIBUNE has met this situation by undertaking to organize its own delivery system, a thing so difficult and costly to do that no New York morning newspaper has ever tried it under conditions now existing.

MEANWHILE Hearst has invoked the aid of the city administration, through Mayor Hylan, whom the Hearst papers pretend to have elected to office. Licenses of anti-Hearst dealers have been revoked. There have been injunction proceedings in the courts and incipient riots in the streets, all of which the New York newspapers have steadily ignored in their news columns.

THE TRIBUNE has retained Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, as special counsel to seek the legal redress to which it may be entitled.

NOTE.—Owing to the scarcity of print paper and the rules of conservation now being observed, it is impossible for The Tribune to exceed its paid circulation. Otherwise it would undertake to give this story unlimited circulation in New York from its own presses. The same condition as to paper limits the distribution of pamphlets. Therefore, those who are with us in this fight are requested to give this statement further circulation. Cut it out and mail it to your friends and ask them to re-mail it to others.

THE TRIBUNE.

Wilson Calls on Bridgeport Strikers to Resume Work

Announcement of Appeal From President Tones Down Obstructive Attitude of Machinists, Who Insist That Only Listing as Traitors Will Compel Surrender

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 12.—A notification from Washington received here late this afternoon, announcing that the President is issuing a proclamation calling on the machinists of this city to resume their jobs at once and "carry on," has driven a perceptible wedge into the forefront of the strikers' offensive. Coupled with the implications of registration day, it has considerably toned down the strikers' obstructive attitude.

To-day several of the men who at the beginning of the trouble left Bridgeport in search of other work came back into town, took boxes in hand, and applied at the factories for their old jobs. These men were immediately set to work, the manufacturers declaring to-night that up to date the total of the returning ones had reached a thousand.

At the same time, however, other groups were leaving the city by nearly every train. Having successfully defied both the National War Labor Board and the international heads of their own union, the great bulk of the 5,000 men still out declared to-day that, short of some action which will cause them to be officially listed as traitors, they will stop at nothing in their efforts to secure the recognition that they seek as specially skilled workmen entitled to a stipulated "high minimum" wage.

Strikers to Hold Mass Meeting

To-morrow afternoon, after the text of President Wilson's proclamation has been received here, the strikers will hold a convention at the State Street Casino. Representative men still hope that calmer counsels will prevail overnight, but to-day the general disposition of the men is to move for a resolution saying that they will go back only if they went out—which is to say, in a body, with each man assured of the place he quit when the big walk-out order came.

In so far as many of the vacated jobs have been filled during the strike period, mostly with women, whom the heads of the munition plants here do not feel that they can conscientiously shoo off, any such to-day compliance with the President's request is likely to leave the situation about where it is now.

Another proposal popular among the strikers to-day is to take the position that they have been automatically discharged and consequently, in going back, they are applying for new jobs. In which case they say that they would all refuse to work for less than the 80-cent minimum for toolmakers and 70 cents for machinists for which they are striking.

Strikers Outlawed by Union

Since compliance with this demand would be in direct violation of the terms of the award made for the National War Labor Board by Otto M. Eidlitz, in which it was stipulated that the entire matter of classification for toolmakers and machinists, the real bone of the Bridgeport contention, should be left open for six months, the factory heads here are a unit in saying that they would not entertain any such proposition.

Meanwhile the strikers have already become outlaws from their own international union. The forty-eight hours of grace within which President William H. Johnston of that organization in his patriotic appeal said that they must return to work or else forfeit their connection with the Grand Lodge of the International Association of Machinists expired at 10 o'clock to-night. Seemingly, though, the men were unperturbed by this fact.

"We have the right to appeal this automatic action of his to a referendum of all the machinist union men throughout the country," said Samuel Layit, business agent in charge of the strikers. "We expect to have Johnston kicked out of his job for the action he has taken, to split the International wide open. The thing that we are contending for is fundamental. It is es-

sential to the future security of all the workers in this country, and, once they are given a chance to express themselves, they will show on which side they stand just as clearly as they show by the telephone assurances they keep sending in here."

Navy Yard Men May Quit

Members of the Marine Draftsmen's Union engaged in government work at the New York Navy Yard announced yesterday that they were preparing a general walk-out unless they are paid higher wages.

"Our men feel they have been discriminated against by the local officials," said Edward Ruff, secretary of the union. "We received promises of an adjustment of our pay as far back as last May, but these promises have not been kept. While other trades in the yard have received increases since last January, the draftsmen have been ignored. They find their present low salaries not sufficient to meet the cost of living. They will walk out if their grievances are not adjusted soon."

Shoes and Ships And Sealing Wax

THAT TRIP TO BUFFALO

Back in the days of long ago There was a girl named Phoebe Snow. She always dressed in spotless white—She always travelled, clean and bright From early morning until night, Over the Road of Anthracite.

But now all this is changed—for The engines of the D. & L. Chew soft coal—and you know it well By many an inky spot and smudge Which soap and water will not budge; Besides, you get a coat of black Far up your sleeves and down your back;

All the while. You're paying three good cents a mile. Oh, for the days of long ago! Oh, for the girl named Phoebe Snow! When Commutation Rates were low! H. F. M.

The Kaiser admits that he has done all he could to shorten the war. Now watch us, Bill!

Hereafter a certain New York hotel admits no soldiers until it is furnished with certificates proving the would-be guests to be mild, kind and guaranteed to stand without hitching. This is the statement of the night clerk of the hostelry, who exhibits several newly turned gray hairs as evidence that the Yanks have been there.

Recently a group of soldiers on their way to France spent their last night in the city at the hotel. Fearsome chords of "harmony" clambered over the transoms of their rooms, and these, combined with scufflings and exultant yelps, contrived to get on the nerves of the night clerk.

He protested firmly and haughtily, and at last sternly threatened to have them put out.

"Gwan and call your old cop," replied the chief noise maker. "But listen first. Get a whiff of my breath? Sure we been drinking. Well, when the cop comes in, we're all going to say we're drunk and that you sold us the booze. Now call him!"

The clerk didn't.

Germany is constructing a "Parsifal Line," but we are looking forward to the day when they will retire to the Gotterdammerung position.

The Yonkers Railway Company, much against its will, runs its midnight car yesterday while a legless man propelled himself at a snail-like pace to the policeman's post in the middle of the street.

"Where do I register?" inquired the cripple. The policeman pointed several blocks down on Amsterdam Avenue. He swung slowly away until he finally reached a long line of waiters. He kept the line in good humor with his cheery remarks and as he passed the policeman at the door he sang out: "Maybe I can do something for the boys over there. I'm ashamed of myself, all I've done is to put all my money in thrift stamps and knit socks."

"How did you become crippled?" asked the officer.

"Aw—that's long ago. Not in this war. They amputated 'em after blood poisoning when I got shot up in the Spanish war."

The Great Rent Feud

One Realty Man Is Convinced There Is Profiteering in Rents

By Kenneth Macgowan
Twenty-first Article

AT LEAST one prominent realty man believes that there is serious profiteering in rents and that some action should be taken. He is Allan Robinson, president of the City and Suburban Homes Company, a corporation capitalized at \$6,000,000, and housing 15,000 people in Manhattan.

The City and Suburban Homes Company was founded as a sort of business charity to give good tenement housing at no more profit than 1 per cent to its stockholders. In trying to do that it has turned into one of the few managers of tenement property which are applying the sound modern methods of other lines of business to that sort of realty. This stands out in two ways—amortization of mortgages and buildings, and repairs and redecorations.

Applying "Big Business" to Tenement Realty

New York real estate, like the heathen Chinese, has always been peculiar. Unlike any other sanely managed business, it has never generally figured on depreciation. It hasn't made a habit of putting away a certain amount of surplus each year to use for replacing worn-out buildings by new ones. Instead, it has depended on the increasing value of the land, owing to the growth of the city, writing off the decreasing value of the building owing to time and decay. Somewhat the same thing, added to a desire to use capital for as many speculative investments as possible, accounts for the habit of keeping property under mortgage instead of providing each year for the paying off of the debt.

The City and Suburban Homes Company has made it a policy to reduce its mortgages by a certain sum each year, and to set aside other surplus as a fund for reproducing the buildings. Remember that this is in addition to paying 4 per cent on dividends.

As to repairs and redecoration, the company's sound policy that it is building a permanent business and not hunting for speculative profits has been supplemented by thoroughgoing "big business" organization. With large properties under its management, it has hired a staff of repair men, painters and decorators. These are kept busy year in and year out. They use materials, pipes, solder, paint, etc., bought in bulk at wholesale prices. This means a saving to the company and also good, quick service to the tenants.

Amortization eats into present profits for the sake of future security, while cheap repairs increase them. With the low dividend paid on the company's capital—less than the return on mortgages—this has meant giving rather better quarters for less money.

Its Raise Is 4 Per Cent

This firm has found its wartime costs advanced, like all other landlords. But in its spring report the company plainly stated that the decrease in vacancies had helped offset this. As a result of this increase in receipts, due to war conditions—already discussed in The Tribune—the company had found it necessary to raise rents only about 4 per cent—instead of the 10 to 30 per cent increases which the company's report says were made by other landlords prior to May of this year.

The president of the company, Allan Robinson, does not maintain that other landlords should be satisfied with the 4 per cent increase of the City and Suburban Homes. He knows too well the diversity of property and buildings in the city. He realizes that many present owners have come into the realty business under conditions that handicap them. Some of these are the victims of the wrong sort of speculative builder—whom Mr. Robinson defines as "the shoddy builder who can't afford to carry his building himself."

But Mr. Robinson believes that many landlords—victims or not—are raising rents exorbitantly. "There has been profiteering," he says, "and we ought to stamp it out. But we should not stop legitimate profits."

The Sort of Regulation Required

"The proper level of rents to secure a just return to capital is capable of scientific determination in every individual case—both the proper level for normal times and for to-day. A committee of experts could determine what rent would—if the property were considered as incorporated—insure a return to keep the ownership stock at par, amortize mortgages and buildings and look out for occasional extraordinary expenses, like those of to-day."

"I don't believe any person can say off-hand just where the profiteering is, but I believe a proper body can determine it and stop those who are taking advantage of the war for private profit."

"I think there has been sufficient profiteering to require some action. I am convinced there has been enough to necessitate an investigation by the city authorities."

ANOTHER 100% AMERICAN NEWSSTAND



Mrs. F. H. Armstrong, a picture of whose newsstand at Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, is shown above, is a newsdealer who believes not only in refusing to sell Hearst papers but in telling the public why. That is why she "respectfully tips her hat" to The Tribune and informs by placard all who pass that busy street intersection that she won't sell Mr. Hearst's papers because of Mr. Hearst's deletion of papers which appeal to her patriotic instinct and sound business judgment as being good investments in the Broadway and Forty-second Street of Brooklyn, in the midst of the theatre and restaurant section and between Manhattan and the Long Island Railroad station.

Speedway Open to Autos, Court Holds

Legislature So Intended, Magistrate Groehl Decides in Test Case

Charles Strathman, an automobile dealer of 156 East 120th Street, who had himself arrested for driving an automobile on the Harlem River Speedway in order to test the law barring motor cars from that drive, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Groehl in the West Side police court.

"I am convinced," said the magistrate, "that the Legislature intended that the Speedway shall, excepting for the hours provided for horse-training exercises, be used for pleasure vehicular traffic of all kinds, and the words in the section: 'Horse-drawn pleasure vehicles' were intended to exclude commercial vehicles and not pleasure vehicles."

Magistrate Groehl pointed out that automobiles were not in general use when the law was passed.

Chittenden Glad to Quit

R. Percy Chittenden, who was an Assistant Corporation Counsel for sixteen years under six different city administrations, in a letter of resignation yesterday to Corporation Counsel Burr stated that he had long thought "that further connection with your office would be detrimental to me professionally." Mr. Chittenden said he left the city's law department without regret.

Mr. Chittenden's letter appeared in a Brooklyn paper, and when Corporation Counsel Burr was asked about it he said the facts were that he had asked Mr. Chittenden's resignation on July 23, to take effect on September 10, but heard nothing from the latter until yesterday.

What Is Going On To-day

NATIONAL ANTHEM DAY: (various school districts observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
ITALY: WAR SAVING STAMP DAY: (various schools observe this day by selling war saving stamps.)
BROOKLYN: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
NEW YORK: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
AMERICAN: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
RUSSIAN: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
JAPANESE: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
CHINESE: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
KOREAN: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
PHILIPPINE: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
INDONESIAN: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
MALAY: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
SIAM: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
BURMA: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
CEYLON: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
INDIA: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
AFGHANISTAN: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
IRAN: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
TURKEY: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
GREECE: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
ROMANIA: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
SERBIA: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
CROATIA: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
SLOVAKIA: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
CZECH REPUBLIC: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
POLAND: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
LITHUANIA: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
LATVIA: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
ESTONIA: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
FINLAND: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
SWEDEN: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
NORWAY: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
DENMARK: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
GERMANY: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
FRANCE: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)
UNITED STATES: (various schools observe this day by singing the national anthem and playing the national flag.)